

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

KAREN SEATON,

Plaintiff,

CIVIL CASE NO. 06-15237

v.

ARAMARK SERVICES, INC.,

Defendant.

HONORABLE PAUL V. GADOLA
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

ORDER

Plaintiff's complaint alleges three claims. Counts I and II are federal law claims and Count III is a state law claim. Plaintiff asserts that this Court has jurisdiction over the cause of action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

On December 19, 2006, this Court found that the complaint did not establish diversity of citizenship between Plaintiff and Defendant Plaintiff's because Plaintiff did not allege the jurisdiction in which the defendant corporation is incorporated and the corporation's "principal place of business." 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). Therefore, the Court ordered Plaintiff to show cause, within eleven days, why the cause of action should not be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Plaintiff has failed to respond in any manner.

"The district courts of the United States, as we have said many times, are 'courts of limited jurisdiction. They possess only that power authorized by Constitution and statute.' " *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Allapattah Services, Inc.*, 125 S.Ct. 2611, 2616-17 (2005) (citing *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994)). "[F]ederal courts have an independent obligation to investigate and police the boundaries of their own jurisdiction," *Douglas v. E.G.*

Baldwin & Assocs., Inc., 150 F.3d 604, 607 (6th Cir. 1998). Because Plaintiff has not complied with the order to show cause as to the complete diversity of the litigants, the Court finds diversity jurisdiction is not appropriate with respect to Plaintiff's state law claim.

Although not alleged, this Court recognizes that supplemental jurisdiction, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, may provide a basis for the Court to adjudicate the state law claim. Under the standard enunciated in *United Mine Workers v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715 (1966) and codified in 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c), this Court has broad discretion to exercise its supplemental jurisdiction. Even where "the [Court] arguably ha[s] supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), the [C]ourt has discretion to decline to exercise its supplemental jurisdiction." *Cirasuola v. Westrin*, No. 96-1360, 1997 WL 472176, at *1 (6th Cir. Apr. 18, 1997), *aff'g*, 915 F. Supp. 909 (E.D. Mich. 1996) (Gadola, J.).

As the Supreme Court of the United States held in *City of Chicago v. International College of Surgeons*:

[T]o say that the terms of § 1367(a) authorize the district courts to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims . . . does not mean that the jurisdiction *must* be exercised in all cases. Our decisions have established that pendent jurisdiction "is a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff's right," [*Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 726], and that district courts can decline to exercise jurisdiction over pendent claims for a number of valid reasons, [*id.* at 726-27]. See also [*Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 (1988) ("As articulated by Gibbs, the doctrine of pendent jurisdiction thus is a doctrine of flexibility, designed to allow courts to deal with cases involving pendent claims in the manner that most sensibly accommodates a range of concerns and values"). Accordingly, we have indicated that "district courts [should] deal with cases involving pendent claims in the manner that best serves the principles of economy, convenience, fairness, and comity which underlie the pendent jurisdiction doctrine." *Id.* at 357.

The supplemental jurisdiction statute codifies these principles. After establishing that supplemental jurisdiction encompasses "other claims" in the same

case or controversy as a claim within the district courts' original jurisdiction, § 1367(a), the statute confirms the discretionary nature of supplemental jurisdiction. . . .

Depending on a host of factors, then--including the circumstances of the particular case, the nature of the state law claims, the character of the governing state law, and the relationship between the state and federal claims--district courts may decline to exercise jurisdiction over supplemental state law claims. The statute thereby reflects the understanding that, when deciding whether to exercise supplemental jurisdiction, "a federal court should consider and weigh in each case, and at every stage of the litigation, the values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity." *Cohill*, [484 U.S. at 350].

522 U.S. 156, 172-73 (1997). *See also San Pedro Hotel Co. v. City of Los Angeles*, 159 F.3d 470, 478-79 (9th Cir. 1998); *Rodriguez v. Doral Mortgage Corp.*, 57 F.3d 1168, 1177 (1st Cir. 1995); *Borough of West Mifflin v. Lancaster*, 45 F.3d 780, 788 (3d Cir. 1995); *Diven v. Amalgamated Transit Union Int'l & Local 689*, 38 F.3d 598, 601 (D.C. Cir. 1994); *Brazinski v. Amoco Petrol. Additives Co.*, 6 F.3d 1176, 1182 (7th Cir. 1993). *But cf. Itar-Tass Russian News Agency v. Russian Kurier, Inc.*, 140 F.3d 442, 447-48 (2d Cir. 1998).

In exercising its discretion, therefore, this Court must look to considerations of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity, and also avoid needless decisions of state law. *See Int'l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. at 173; *Cohill*, 484 U.S. at 350; *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 726; *see also* C. Wright, A. Miller & E. Cooper, *Federal Practice & Procedure* § 3567.1 (2d ed. 1984).

Litigation in the federal courts involving both federal law claims and supplemental state law claims has caused procedural and substantive problems. Even if the federal and state claims in this action arise out of the same factual situation, litigating these claims together may not serve judicial economy or trial convenience. Federal and state law each have a different focus, and the two bodies of law have evolved at different times and in different legislative and judicial systems. Because of

this, in almost every case with supplemental state claims, the courts and counsel are unduly preoccupied with substantive and procedural problems in reconciling the two bodies of law and providing a fair and meaningful proceeding.

The attempt to reconcile these two distinct bodies of law often dominates and prolongs pre-trial practice, complicates the trial, lengthens the jury instructions, confuses the jury, results in inconsistent verdicts, and causes post-trial problems with respect to judgment interest and attorney fees. Consequently, in many cases the apparent judicial economy and convenience of the parties' interest in the entertainment of supplemental state claims may be offset by the problems they create.

Such is the case here. Plaintiff's state law claim would substantially expand the scope of this case beyond that necessary and relevant to the federal law claims. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(2); *Gaines v. Blue Cross Blue Shield of Mich.*, 261 F. Supp. 2d 900, 906 (E.D. Mich. 2003) (Gadola, J.); *Broad, Vogt & Conant, Inc. v. Alsthom Automation, Inc.*, 186 F. Supp. 2d 787, 790-91 (E.D. Mich. 2002) (Gadola, J.); *see also Rugambwa v. Betten Motor Sales, Inc.*, 200 F.R.D. 358, 368 (W.D. Mich. 2001); *Eddins v. Excelsior Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 88 F. Supp. 2d 690, 695 (E.D. Tex. 2000); *Caraballo v. S. Stevedoring, Inc.*, 932 F. Supp. 1462, 1465 (S.D. Fla. 1996); *James v. Sun Glass Hut, Inc.*, 799 F. Supp. 1083, 1084-85 (D. Colo. 1992). Moreover, the Court finds that judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity counsel against exercising supplemental jurisdiction in this case. *See Int'l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. at 173; *Cohill*, 484 U.S. at 350; *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 726. Therefore, the Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claim.

Plaintiff is hereby directed to Michigan Compiled Laws § 600.5856 regarding the tolling of the state statute of limitations. *See Meads v. Am. Fed'n of State, County & Mun. Employees*, No.

186658, 1997 WL 33353362, at *3 (Mich. Ct. App. Feb. 28, 1997) (citing *Ralph Shrader, Inc. v. Ecclestone Chem. Co.*, 22 Mich. App. 213, 215 (1970)); *Lee v. Grand Rapids Bd. of Educ.*, 148 Mich. App. 364, 370 (1986).

ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's state law claim, Count III, is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT the Order to Show Cause [docket entry 2] is **DISCHARGED**.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 29, 2007

s/Paul V. Gadola
HONORABLE PAUL V. GADOLA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that on January 29, 2007, I electronically filed the foregoing paper with the Clerk of the Court using the ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

Shawn J. Coppins; Robert R. Stearns, and I hereby certify that I have mailed by United States Postal Service the paper to the following non-ECF participants:

_____.

s/Ruth A. Brissaud
Ruth A. Brissaud, Case Manager
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